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98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 536

Relating to cooperative East-West ventures in space as an alternative to a space arms race.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1984

Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GORE, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. MINETA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BARNES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. REID, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. BROWN of California) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to cooperative East-West ventures in space as an alternative to a space arms race.

Whereas the United States and the Soviet Union are on a course leading toward an arms race in space which is in the interest of no one;

Whereas the prospect of an arms race in space between the United States and the Soviet Union has aroused worldwide concern expressed publicly by the governments of many countries, including most of the allies of the United States, such as Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of

Germany, India, Japan, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain;

Whereas an arms race in space would open the door to a range of new weapons systems that would seriously threaten global stability, undermine the prospects for successful arms control agreements, and create pressures for new defense expenditures unprecedented in scope even for these times;

Whereas the 1972 through 1975 Apollo-Soyuz project involving the United States and the Soviet Union and culminating with a joint docking in space was a significant success, thus proving the practicability of a joint space effort;

Whereas shortly after the completion of the Apollo-Soyuz project, and intended as a followup to it, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a formal agreement to examine the feasibility of a Shuttle-Salyut Program and an International Space Platform Program, but that initiative was allowed to lapse;

Whereas the United States signed a five-year space cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union in 1972, renewed it in 1977, then chose not to renew it in 1982, despite numerous scientific benefits accruing to the United States as a result of a joint activities initiated under that agreement;

Whereas the opportunities offered by space for prodigious achievements in virtually every field of human endeavor, leading ultimately to the colonization of space in the cause of advancing human civilization, would probably be lost irretrievably were space to be made into yet another East-West battleground; and

Whereas allowing space to become an arena of conflict without first exerting every effort to make it into an arena of cooperation would amount to an abdication of governmental re-

sponsibility that would never be forgotten: Now, therefore,
be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the President should—

4 (1) renew the 1972 through 1977 agreement be-
5 tween the United States and the Soviet Union on
6 space cooperation for peaceful purposes;

7 (2) initiate talks with the Government of the
8 Soviet Union, and with other governments interested
9 in space activities, to explore the opportunities for co-
10 operative East-West ventures in space as an alterna-
11 tive to an arms race in space, including cooperative
12 ventures in such areas as space medicine and space bi-
13 ology, space rescue, planetary science, and manned
14 and unmanned space exploration; and

15 (3) submit to the Congress at the earliest possible
16 date, but not later than October 1, 1984, a report de-
17 tailing the steps taken in carrying out paragraphs (1)
18 and (2).

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